



# MARYLAND TAMS JOURNAL

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MARYLAND TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY, INC.

## 2023 WINTER EDITION

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### **MD TAMS MAILING ADDRESS**

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MD TAMS JOURNAL is published four times a year by the Maryland Token and Medal Society, Inc. Manuscripts should be addressed to the Editor. Opinions expressed by the author are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of the MD TAMS, its Editor or its Officers. MD TAMS JOURNAL reserves the right to edit or reject any copy. Meetings are held in various coin shows and conventions throughout the year. Swap meets are also held by the club. See information on future meetings elsewhere in this issue.

The goals of the Maryland Token and Medal Society are to help stimulate and maintain interest in the collecting of medals, tokens and other related exonumia from the State of Maryland and other areas and to produce THE MARYLAND TAMS JOURNAL. It is strictly a non-profit organization. The journal is published quarterly in *Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter*.

#### **ADVERTISING INFORMATION AND RESTRICTIONS:**

MD TAMS does not guarantee advertising, but accepts copy in good faith. All advertising should be addressed to the Editor. Advertising copy shall be restricted to tokens, medals and other exonumia as well as allied numismatic material, publications and accessories related thereto. All advertisers must supply their own cuts and / or artwork.

#### **RATES:**

<u>SIZE</u>	<u>1-ISSUE</u>	<u>4-ISSUES</u>
1 page	\$ 16.00	\$ 56.00
1/2 page	\$ 12.00	\$ 42.00
1/4 page	\$ 8.00	\$ 28.00
1/8 page	\$ 4.00	\$ 14.00
Business card	\$ 3.00	\$ 10.00

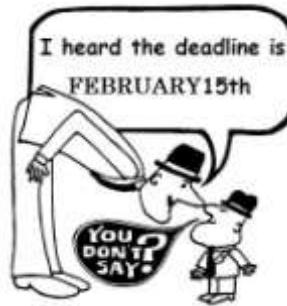
**S FREE \$ ☺ SIX MONTHS DUES ☺ \$ FREE \$**  
**YOUR DUES ARE PAID THROUGH 31 DECEMBER 2024**  
**WHY: WE ARE GOING TO A CALENDAR YEAR DUES CYCLE**  
**NEXT DUES CYCLE 1 JANUARY 2025 - 31 DECEMBER 2025**  
**WE WILL SEND YOU A DUES NOTICE REMINDER**  
**S FREE \$ ☺ SIX MONTHS DUES ☺ \$ FREE \$**

#### **CLASSIFIED ADS:**

Members may place a free 25 word ad. For ads in excess of 25 words, a rate of 10 cents per word will apply.

#### **DEADLINES:**

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Deadline</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>
Spring	February 15 <sup>th</sup>	March 21 <sup>st</sup>
Summer	May 15 <sup>th</sup>	June 21 <sup>st</sup>
Fall	August 15 <sup>th</sup>	September 21 <sup>st</sup>
Winter	November 15 <sup>th</sup>	December 21 <sup>st</sup>



## **Coming Events**

#### **WHITMAN COIN & COLLECTIBLES BALTIMORE (SPRING) EXPO**

**One West Pratt St. Baltimore, MD**

**March 21 to 23, 2024      Meeting on 23rd at 11      room TBA**

#### **WHITMAN COIN & COLLECTIBLES BALTIMORE (SUMMER) EXPO**

**One West Pratt St. Baltimore, MD**

**June 13 to 15, 2024      Meeting on 15th at 11      room TBA**

#### **WHITMAN COIN & COLLECTIBLES BALTIMORE (WINTER) EXPO**

**One West Pratt St. Baltimore, MD**

**November 14 to 16      Meeting on 16th at 11      room TBA**

**DUES ARE DUE ON JANUARY 1, 2025  
FOR THE MEMBERSHIP YEAR OF 2025**



## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

As many of you are aware, I have been ill and for the first time in many years. I will not be able to attend the November MD TAMS meeting at the Whitman show. This is unusual for me but fortunately, our core group of officers and directors took the helm and ran the November meeting. My sincere appreciation to them and to the club for the thoughtful get well card. I will continue to work behind the scenes until I am able to return in person. Unfortunately, I managed to get Lymphoma (a cancer) and I am going through a series of chemo treatments. Please keep me in your thoughts and prayers.

I hope you have noticed how good the last several Journals have been. The authors, primarily Jane Sears, have done some very good research and have brought to light many attribution's and background information on numerous Maryland tokens and medals. Make sure you tell the authors how much you appreciate their efforts. Also, how about writing an article yourself to add to the journal.

As we age as an organization, it is very hard to keep up the efforts required to keep our organizations strong and productive. Always be on the lookout for new members. One active member can do so much to move the club forward. This is a team effort and we need to expand the team whenever we can.

Ed Craig, president



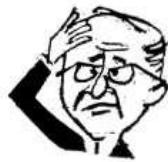
# FROM YOUR EDITOR

Hello Fellow Members

I hope you all are doing well in health and are adding additional items to your collection. This journal will be a little bit bigger in size because I have a few more articles to share. I still would like others to send in articles. This is not a "Jane Sears" journal but your journal. I want to wish all our members who are sick to get well soon.



**TOKEN-TRIVIA**  
**PENNSY WAS**  
**LOCATED**  
**WHERE ?**



answer on page 19

# Electric Park & Exhibition Co.

by Jane Sears LM12



obverse



reverse

obv: ELECTRIC PARK / & / EXHIBITION / CO.

rev: 5 in rays

round aluminum 26mm

Unlisted in MD TAMS book and its addendum (TC-316099)

Ed & Rich

On 16 July 1896, the Electric Park & Exhibition Co. opened the Electric Park in the suburb of Arlington, Baltimore County. It was formerly known as the Electric Park & Exhibition Co. of Baltimore City. The park was originally the property of the John L. Kries estate on Belvedere Avenue and Reisterstown road containing 24 acres. Mr. August Fennerman being president of the Baltimore Driving Club first opened the Arlington race course a half mile harness racing track. Mr. Fennerman was also the president of the Electric Park & Exhibition Co. Mr. Fennerman expanded the park with new buildings. The park contained a casino, a restaurant, merry-go-rounds, scenic railways, Ferris wheel, bowling alleys,

billiard pool rooms, a movie theatre, a panoramic scale model exhibit of the 1899 Johnstown Flood, a shoot-the-chutes ride, two roller coasters, carousel, vaudeville acts, plays, band concerts and boxing matches were held. A swimming pool and a lake for boating was available. In the winter, people came to sleigh and skate on the lake. The Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show with Indians was a great favorite. At nighttime the park became alive with firework displays and the buildings lit up with 80,000 light bulbs. The pavilion was an open air building that served beer and crab sandwiches. Downstairs in the pavilion was another restaurant that resembled a cave. It was dimly lit and was very popular with the younger crowd.

The executive offices and excursion department was on 4 Light Street. The summer amusement park was serviced by the United Railways and Electric Company which provided transportation to the park. Admission to the park was free. In 1912, the Electric Park & Exhibition Company sold Electric Park to William H Minch and Louis P. Eisenbrey for \$60,000.

With the increased competition of parks, additional increased maintenance and insurance costs forced it to close in its 1915 season and all the park buildings were razed in 1916. The area was rebuilt with houses and stores.



The flood pavilion in center and casino to the left (1949 newspaper)



Electric Park postcards



**E35** round brass 24mm



**Unlisted** brass scalloped 26mm

Reference:

Baltimore Directories and newspaper

Electrical Record volume 11 (1912) page 310

Historic Amusement Parks of Baltimore: An Illustrated History 2016 (John P. Coleman)

Flickering Treasures: Rediscovering Baltimore's Forgotten Movie Theaters 2017 (Amy Davis)

Archives of Maryland & Wikipedia

# J. ROLAND STEWART & CO. IDENTIFIED BY TAMS

ED CRAIG LM-22

In the March-April 2023 issue of "The TAMS Journal", TAMS Maverick Editor, John Mutch, showed that a maverick token had been identified by both himself and David Schenkman. It was TAMS Maverick #14392. It was identified to Trappe Landing, Maryland. Here is the attribution data: References: 20 Nov. 1942, Easton Star Democrat, Easton, MD (Quoting from a booklet "List of Packers - Tri-State Packers' Assoc." J. Roland Stewart - Trappe Landing - still in business), 23 Feb 1945 (Public Auction Sale - Canning House and Machinery - located at Trappe Landing, about 1 - 1/2 miles from Trappe.), 1915 Bulletin of the MI Dairy & Food Commissioner (Roland brand canned tomatoes manufactured by J. Roland Stewart).

Note that the identified maverick has just the name and no location. Based on the data above, it was attributed to Trappe Landing, Maryland in Talbot Co. I was unfamiliar with the name "J. Roland Stewart". I decide to do some more research myself. When I went to R. L. Burton's book, "Canneries of the Eastern Shore", I found references to Mr. Stewart. Burton showed a cannery (T-86) that operated in Trappe between 1939 and 1944. Burton does not show any picture of this cannery's tokens. My assumption is that the newly attributed token is from this same cannery. Interestingly, Burton also shows J. Roland Stewart as running a cannery in Cambridge, Dorchester County from 1923-1939. It seems like Mr. Stewart had his first cannery in Cambridge and then moved his operation to Trappe. Proximity wise, Trappe and Cambridge are very close regardless of the fact that they are in different counties.

Burton does show a different token for the Cambridge cannery (D-155) with just the initials: "J.R.S.&Co.". See page 103.

## J. Roland Stewart Has Arm Crushed

While working in his cannery factory at Church Creek last Saturday, Mr. J. Roland Stewart got his right arm caught in a piece of machinery, and before the machine could be stopped his arm was quite badly crushed. He was hurried to the Cambridge-Maryland Hospital for treatment, and later removed to his home on Washington street, where he is said to be getting along very nicely.



William F. Applegarth, Jr., Solleitor.

## Mortgage Sale OF VALUABLE Real Estate and Canning House

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in two mortgages, one from J. Roland Stewart and wife to William J. Mowbray, now of record in Liber W. L. R., No. 5, folios 286, etc., one of the Mortgage Record Books of Dorchester county, which mortgage has by successions of transfers, in due course, been assigned to the undersigned for the purpose of foreclosure; and another from T. Milbourne Bramble and wife to Goodman W. Bramble, now of record in Liber W. L. R., No. 1, folios 547, etc., which mortgage was assigned to Thomas H. Medford, who in turn transferred it to William F. Applegarth, and which mortgage has been assigned to the undersigned for the purpose of foreclosure, the undersigned, assignee of mortgages, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door, at Cambridge, Md., on

Tuesday, June 11, 1918

between the hours of one and three o'clock p. m.

All that cannery house and site, containing one-half acre of land, more or less, situated on the east side of the State road leading from Church Creek to Cambridge, in Church Creek Election district of Dorchester county, now used by J. Roland Stewart and William P. Andrews.

This is decidedly one of the most desirable sites for a cannery factory in Dorchester county, by reason of the fruit grown in that locality, the supply of labor, and the easy haul on the State road.

Also cannery machinery, tools, fixtures and appliances.

TERMS—Cash on day of sale.

WILLIAM F. APPLEGARTH, JR.,  
Assignee of Mortgages.

26 Aug 1919 The Daily Banner

May 1918 The Daily Banner

Thanks to John Mutch, David Schenkman and TAMS, we know what the Stewart Trappe token looks like. Thanks to Jane for helping with the pictures.

# MASTER LOAN

by Jane Sears LM12



obverse

reverse

OBV: NEED / MORE MONEY ? / ASK (1946 penny) US / MASTER LOAN SERVICE / INC.

REV: KEEP ME AND NEVER GO BROKE / (1946 penny) / CLOVER

MD ED-49 (MARYLAND ENCASED COINS) round 35mm aluminum

thanks Ed

\*\*\*\*\*



24 NOV 1940 The Baltimore Sun

The Master Loan Service Inc. Started In Baltimore In About 1910. The Newspaper Ads And Directory Listings Started About 1923.

## 1923 Directory Listing

The Master Loan Service Inc., Main Office 322 Equitable Bldg, Phone Plaza 1720, Equitable Branch 212 Equitable Bldg, Phone Plaza 4124 Calvert Branch 355-357 Calvert Bldg, Phone Calvert 3552 Fayette Branch 206 W Fayette, Phone Plaza 7819



They started the business with 3 business sites

212 Equitable Bldg. - Calvert & Fayette Sts - LEX 4124

605 Katz Bldg - 111 N Charles St - SA 3252

515 Amer. National Bldg - 204 N Liberty St - LEX 7819

And in 1951 adding a fourth site

Glen Burnie Office 102 Balto.-Annapolis Blvd N. E.

2nd Floor Phone Glen Burnie 2292

Then in 1958 they added branches at

5918 York Rd near Belvedere Ave ID 5-2547

Highlandtown 3520 Eastern Ave. (2<sup>nd</sup> Floor)

W Saratoga St. (near Park Ave) LE 9-7819

The branches were opened daily 9 til 5 PM / Sat 9 til 12 noon

## EASY TO BORROW AT MASTER LOAN (AD)

At Master Loan you can borrow up to \$300 on your plain note ... you don't need an endorser. no mortgage. Repayment terms up to 18 months. If desired. All you do is to sign your name to a plain note. That's all there is to it.

Master Loan was the first in Maryland to introduce this easy way to borrow money. And it has gotten rid of a lot of nagging money worries for a lot of fine people. It was licensed by the MD administrator of Loan Laws.

Master Loan Services were sponsors for many radio programs on Baltimore local radio stations.

1931 Program on WCAO every Thursday evening at 10 o'clock

1937 Listen to "Your Unseen Friend" 5 PM every Sunday WCAO

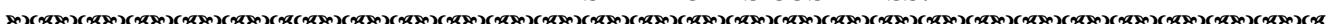
1950 Listen to 'Lucky Numbers Newscast' Mon. thru Sat at 8 AM, 12 noon & 3 PM WBMD

1950 Listen to 'World News Bulletins' Sponsored by The Master Loan Service over Station WBMD

Every day at 8 AM, 12 noon & 6 PM

Master was being expanded into eastern regional chain with branch offices in Virginia and Georgia. The company was purchased by The Commercial Credit Corporation about 1961.

"**"REMBER MASTER LOANS COST LESS!"**



# JOSEPH BOLEWICKI

by Jane Sears LM12



obverse

reverse

obv: JOSEPH BOLEWICKI / 3201 / O'DONNELL / ST.

rev: ★ GOOD FOR ★ / 5 / • IN • / MERCHANDISE.

round brass 19mm **B210**

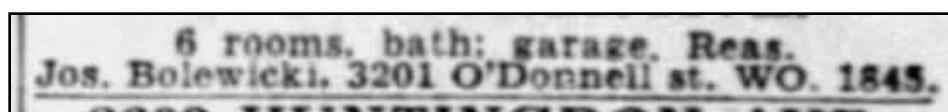
During the 1930s Joseph M. Bolewicki operated a restaurant at 3201 O'Donnell St.

"Maryland Merchant Tokens - MD TAMS - David E. Schenkman 1986"

thanks Ed & Rich

+++++  
+++++  
+++++

Joseph M. Bolewicki ran his saloon restaurant at 3201 O'Donnell St. and East Avenue from 1933 to 1951. It was called "Bolewicki Café". Mr. Bolewicki would cash checks for men in various Sparrows Point and East Baltimore industrial firms. He was robbed a few times. Before starting at O'Donnell St. he had a tavern on Boston St.



29 Mar 1942

## References:

Baltimore City directories and newspapers

Ancestry.com

# BALTIMORE ENAMEL & NOVELTY CO.

by Jane Sears LM12



obverse



reverse

obv: B. E. & N. CO. / PLANT / CAFETERIA

rev: GOOD FOR / 5 / =★=

20mm round brass **B 50**

The Baltimore Enamel & Novelty Company was located at the foot of Woodall St. during the early 1900s. In the 1920s its location was listed at Mt. Winans, Md.

"Maryland Merchant Tokens – MD TAMS – David E. Schenkman 1986"

thanks Ed

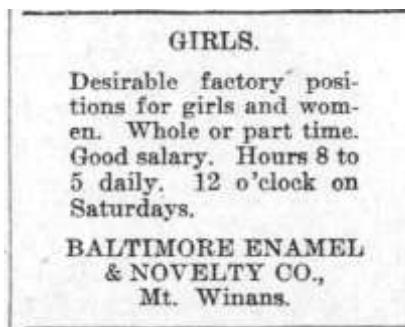
Baltimore Enamel & Novelty Company was organized on April 30, 1896 and incorporated on May 5, 1896 in the City of Baltimore. It was a new industry that would manufacture enamel that would be applied to all articles. The factory was at the corner of Clement and Allen streets in Locust Point. Starting up the operations they employed about 25 men which grew to 100 individuals including artists, draughtsmen, mechanics, tinsmiths, sprayers, punch press operators, stencil cutters, furnaces workers and other work persons.

A year later in 1897, the stockholders increased the capital stock from \$25,000 to \$100,000 to expand the number of new buildings and new machinery to be added. With the updated changes the number of employees increased to 300. The enamel process was a secret process invented by Theodore Zwermann. The company's secret process was made public when an employee was convicted on charges of stealing papers that had the formula on it. The company's property consumed about four acres of land and the buildings occupied two acres.

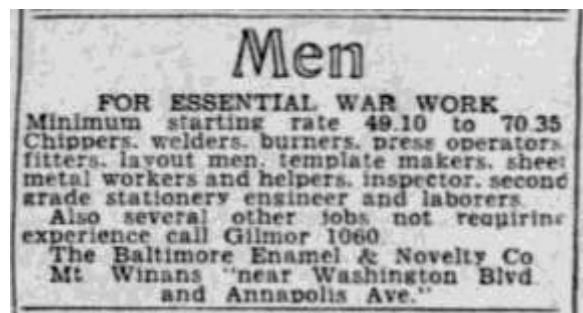
The main office was in Baltimore at Ontario St. & B. & O.R.R. in Mt. Winans. They had sales offices in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The Baltimore Enamel and Novelty Company New York branch was incorporated on April 7, 1905 and was located at 190 W. Broadway, New York.

They made enameled steel signs, municipal signs, bar serving trade, ash trays, "DuraSheen" gas station signs, and railroad semaphores & switch signals. The company supplied porcelain license plates to Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Kentucky, West Virginia, Alabama, D.C. and Pennsylvania. Maryland State License plates were produced in 1911, 1912 and 1913.

In 1916, they would build an addition costing \$125,000 equipped with their enameling furnaces, power plant, electrical machinery, etc. for manufacturing porcelain enamel signs.



November 18, 1923



The want ad for help listed above: Good wages light factory work, 55 hour work week including half day Saturday, piece-work and spinning & stamping press work. Employees could reach the plant by taking the Morrell Park car on the Columbia Ave. line and getting off at Gwynn's Falls Bridge. Then it was a 5 minute walk to the plant.



## Enamel bar trays



porcelain license plate

## 1923 Baltimore Directory ad



## Enamel signs



## Ashtrays (their name at btm)

Full page magazine ads

An advertisement for Municipal Signs. The top half features large, bold text: "MUNICIPAL SIGNS" in a large serif font, followed by "OF EVERY CHARACTER" and "FOR EVERY PURPOSE". Below this is a large, stylized "BALTO" sign. To its right, the word "PORCELAIN" is written vertically, followed by "ENAMELED" and "IRON". Below these words is the word "SIGNS" in a large, bold, sans-serif font. The bottom half of the ad shows several examples of signs, including a "DANGER" sign, a "NO PARKING" sign, a "5643" sign, a "5764" sign, a "2012" sign, a "8597" sign, a "HOSPITAL ZONE" sign, a "UNNECESSARY NOISES PROHIBITED" sign, and a "DANGER SLOW" sign.

Times Union May 9, 1914

FEDERAL FIELD SIGN  
WORK DONE BY  
**Baltimore Enamel &  
Novelty Co.**  
C. A. MARSLAND, N. Y. MGR.  
**ENAMELED IRON  
SIGNS**  
Fifth Ave. Bldg., N. Y.

Brooklyn, NY Ad

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## References:

## References: Baltimore City directories and newspapers

Baltimore City directories and newspapers  
[http://www.porcelainplates.net/gallery\\_baltimore\\_enamel.html](http://www.porcelainplates.net/gallery_baltimore_enamel.html)

# CITIZENS BANK OF TAKOMA PARK, MD

by Jane Sears LM12



obverse

reverse

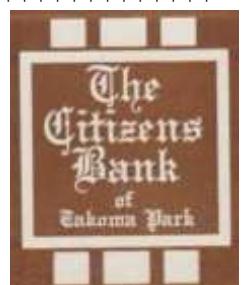
Obv: CITIZENS BANK / OF TAKOMA PARK, MD. / (1958D penny) / BELTSVILLE BRANCH / 235-3100

Rev: KEEP ME AND (clover) NEVER GO BROKE / (1958D penny) / I BRING / GOOD LUCK

**MD EC-71 MD ENCASED COINS** horseshoe 35 x 41mm aluminum

thanks Ed

+++++  
The Citizens Bank of Takoma Park was established in 1928. It served the Prince George's & Montgomery counties. Their main office was located at 6200 Baltimore Ave. in Riverdale, MD. In 1932 it was a holding company being incorporated under the laws of Maryland. Other branches were located at 7000 Carroll Ave, Takoma; 7950 New Hampshire Ave. (Langley Park Shopping Center) and 11114 Baltimore Blvd in Beltsville. The bank offered Savings Accounts, Safe Deposit Boxes, Regular Checking Accounts, Bank by Mail, Night Depository, Auto Loans, Real Estate Loans, Personal & Business Loans, Travelers Cheques, U. S. Savings Bonds, and drive in banking.



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## ADMIRAL FINANCE CO.

by Jane Sears LM12



## ADMIRAL FINANCE CO.

Obv: GET CASH QUICKLY / (1957D penny) / ADMIRAL FINANCE CO.

Rev: KEEP ME AND NEVER GO BROKE / (1957D penny) / clover

**MD EC-141 MARYLAND ENCASED COINS**

round 32mm aluminum

thanks Ed



The Admiral Finance Company was a small loan company that started about 1950 at 319 W. Franklin St. With rapid expansion, the company branched out to 18 Park Avenue, 3011 Greenmount Ave, and 4007 Eastern Ave. They were a company that financed car loans, building sites and also operated as undersigned auctioneer. By 1958, the Admiral Finance Company was taken over by the G. A. C. Finance Corporation. In 1962 the company had 7 branches in Baltimore City.



(18 APR 1955 THE BALTIMORE SUN)

# Western Maryland Dairy

by Jane Sears LM12



obverse

MD EC-58a



reverse



obverse

MD EC-207



reverse

Obv: GOLD SEAL MILK / ONLY A PENNY MORE / (1939 penny) / LUCKY PENNY / WESTERN MARYLAND DAIRY

Rev: GOLD SEAL MILK / ENJOY ITS RICHNESS / (1939 penny) / VERNON 3800 / WESTERN MARYLAND DAIRY

MD EC-58 MARYLAND ENCASED COINS round 29 mm brass

**MD EC-58a** with (1946 penny)

Obv: GOLD SEAL MILK / EXTRA RICH / (1946 penny) / LUCKY PENNY / WESTERN MARYLAND DAIRY

Rev: GOLD SEAL MILK / ENJOY ITS RICHNESS / (1946 penny) / VERNON 3800 / WESTERN MARYLAND DAIRY

**MD EC-207** round 29mm brass



Obv: FOR / GOOD HEALTH / DRINK / WESTERN / MARYLAND / GOLD SEAL / MILK

Rev: FOR / GOOD FORTUNE / CARRY THIS / LUCKY / COIN (HORSESHOE FACING UP WITH RIBBON)

round 29mm brass

thanks Ed

+++++  
Before the time of *convenience* or grocery stores, milk, butter, cream and condensed milk  
were delivered by milk wagons or milk trucks. Milk products being delivered to your doorstep in time  
for breakfast. Milkmen were up early in the morning to prove this commodity to the citizens  
in the Baltimore area.

The name of Western Maryland Dairy Company first appears in 1878 in the Baltimore City Directories. Mr. George A. Power was proprietor and it was located at 197 George St. It continued until 1886 when Edward N. Power became superintendent and it was located at 193 Linden Ave.

In 1887, Irvin D. Baxter with one horse, one wagon and half a dozen cans started his "milk route" in Baltimore. He sold good milk, charged a fair price, with a small number of customers he considered his friends, his business prospered and it took the name Western Maryland Dairy. Mr. John Wesley Evans joined him in 1888. The dairy was located at 1111 Linden Ave. They remained proprietors until 1901 when Mr. Evans left the company. In 1914, he advertised that his 26 wagons would serve up trial orders to customers.

In 1921, the Western Maryland Dairy relocated to their new location. The main plant was Linden Ave. and Dolphin Sts. The new structure was concrete construction with a facing of brick. It measured 160 by 100 feet in dimension. The center section was four stories high with the remaining building being two stories high. There were three plant units was Western Maryland, Gardiner and Pikesville branches. A new distributing station was erected at Reisterstown Road and Belvedere Ave. Also a distributing station was made from the former Schier plant at 27<sup>th</sup> St. and Sisson Ave. Provisions was made for a new distributing station in East Baltimore. Receiving and shipping stations were operated at Pylesville, Md., Woodbine, Pa., Bellefonte, Pa., and Portville, NY.

Mr. Baxter continued to be the proprietor of the Western Maryland Dairy Co. until the merger with 3 other Baltimore dairies (The City Dairy, Old Hygeia Dairy & Pikesville Dairy) to form Western Maryland Dairy Company, Inc.

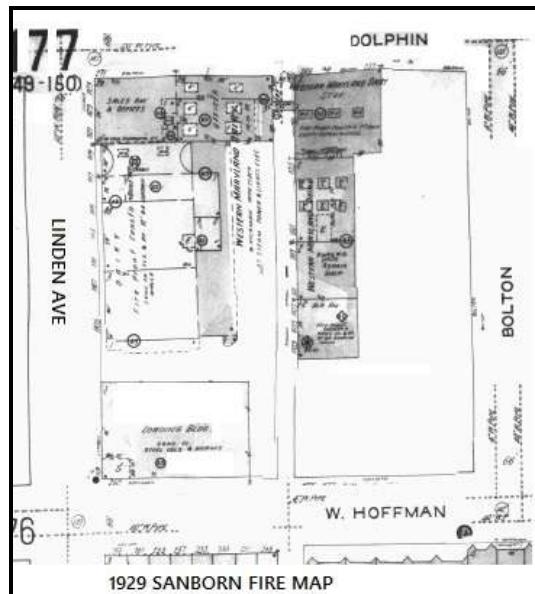
At this time the newly formed company had approximately 65,000 customers, 1,700 dairy farmers, a fleet of 230 milk wagons, with 262 horses and 54 auto trucks and 642 employees. It was one



trade mark

of the largest industries in Baltimore and also was one of the largest dairy companies in America. They considered their milkmen as their delivery salesmen. Like the old slogan from the Post Office, the delivery milkman braved all obstacles to see that a customer got their order. They served Baltimore City and its suburbs.

It was the aim of the Western Maryland Dairy to give excellent delivery service and bringing together men long experienced in the successful operation of the dairy business. The company took great strides with the pasteurizing, bottling and distributing of milk and its products.



IRVIN D. BAXTER  
Chairman of the Board

ASA R. GARDINER  
President

OSCAR B. SCHIER  
Vice-President

HARTMAN K. HARRISON  
Vice-President and Secretary

#### *Officers of the Firm (1924)*

**Irvin D. Baxter** was Chairman - formerly proprietor of The Western Maryland Dairy - 1125 Linden Ave.

**Asa Bird Gardiner** was President formerly President of The City Dairy - 520-524 N. Calvert St.

**Oscar B. Schier** was Vice-President formerly of the Old Hygeia Dairy - Mt. Vernon Ave. & 27<sup>th</sup> St.

**Hartman K. Harrison** was Vice-President and Secretary formerly of The Pikesville Dairy - 1501 Argyle Ave.

(founded in 1871 by George W. Evans)

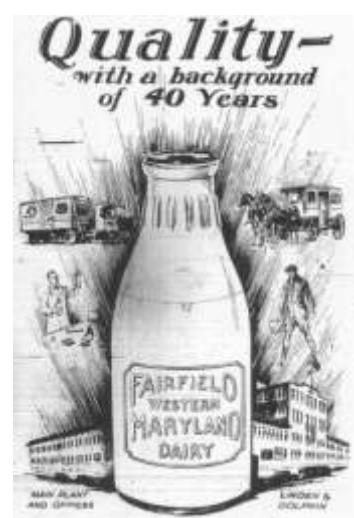
On January 1928, Fairfield Farms Dairy Company merged with the Western Maryland Dairy Company. The business of the combined companies was conducted under the name of Western Maryland Dairy Corporation. On September 25, 1930, The National Dairy Products Corporation purchased capital stock of Western Maryland Dairy Corp. and the Fairfield Farms, Inc. both from Baltimore. The combined assets operated under the corporate name Fairfield-Western Maryland Dairy Corp. The company distributed more than 80 percent of the milk consumed in the Baltimore area.

The Western Maryland Dairy site was demolished as part of Mount Royal Plaza redevelopment project in 1965.

In 1966, the dairy was absorbed by the Sealest Foods Division of the National Products Corporation.

**Editor Note #1:** The 1939 encased has the Western Maryland Dairy name rather than Fairfield-Western Maryland Dairy. Since they joined together in 1928, eleven years earlier than this encased was issued, do you think the previous name was more popular with consumers?

**Editor Note #2:** Have you thought about the time and effort before the milk got to the



processing plant. The dairy farmer got up early in the morning to milk the cows. How many farm hands were used? How many milk cans or milk tanker trucks were filled? Remember a cow's utter was not like a spigot where it could be turned off when the weekend came and the milk farmer decided to take a weekend off. The cow's body worked 24 hours a day all week long. So the raw milk came to the receiving depot everyday in all types of weather. Can you image the traffic jam in the receiving area. The cows never went on strike!

**Editor Note #3:** Newspapers and milk delivery men advertised and told consumers how to boil the raw milk before pasteurization came to be known about and used.



It was Baltimore's Oldest and Largest Dairy.

### References:

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## Baltimore City Directories

## Baltimore Sun papers

1923 Moody's Manual of Railroads and Corporation Securities

The Milk Dealer 1925



# HOTEL ALTON

by Jane Sears LM12

obv: HOTEL ALTON / 308 N. HIGH ST.

rev: 5

round aluminum 22mm UNLISTED thanks Ed & Rich

Hotel Alton was located at 308 N. High Street and its proprietor was Tony Pessagno or Pessano. (correct spelling Pessagno). It only lasted from 1913 to 1919 and was replaced by the Rosedale Café, proprietor August J. Becker. Ad below list what the hotel provided.

### References:

## Baltimore City directories

## Baltimore newspaper

Ancestry.com

**EVERYTHING THAT IS GOOD  
WHERE?**

# **HOTEL ALTON**

**308 N. HIGH STREET,  
One Block From Hilltop Station,  
BALTIMORE, MD.**

**T. PESSANO, Prop.  
C. & P. Phone, St. Paul 8826**

---

Palm Garden      ROOMS 50c and up

---

**ALL ACCOMMODATIONS.**

---

**MEALS AT ALL HOURS.**

---

**MUSIC IN ATTENDANCE.**

Dec 19 1918

(January 2, 1914 ad)

# CAMBRIDGE, MD - A SEAFOOD HUB: J.M. CLAYTON

by Ed Craig LM22

The following family history was provided by the company website and makes a great foundation for discussing the business background of J.M. Clayton operations as well as Cambridge seafood processing history in general. "The J. M. Clayton Company was founded in 1890 by Captain John Morgan Clayton (known as "Captain Johnnie") and has remained in the family for over four generations. The oldest working crab processing plant in the world, it began as a small oyster shucking and packing operation in Hoopersville, Dorchester County, Maryland. Located at the end of a 1,000-foot wooden causeway, the original Clayton's facility packed seafood and fresh vegetables for delivery by steamboat to Baltimore, the only market for their products at the time



Within a few years, Captain Johnnie began picking and processing the delectable Chesapeake Bay blue crab, packing their crabmeat under the label name, "Epicure."

Seeking better access to supplies, telephone service, and multiple modes of transportation, Captain Johnnie relocated his company in 1921 to its current Cambridge setting off the Choptank River. Not wanting to leave his skilled labor force behind, John Clayton moved entire families with him, including ancestors of some workers who are still employed at the J. M. Clayton Company. Loading everyone and everything onto Clayton's large workboat, the *Epicure*, John Clayton set sail for what remains today a legend in the seafood packing business.



Over the years, the entire Clayton family worked at the packing plant. Captain Johnnie passed the business along to his son-in-law, who, along with several other family members, ran the J. M. Clayton Company until grandson J. Clayton Brooks took over as president in 1969. Today, Clayton's is operated by three brothers, Jack, Bill, and Joe Brooks, and Clay Brooks, the first of the fifth generation, who, following in the footsteps of their great grandfather Captain John Morgan Clayton, have made the J. M. Clayton Company an extraordinary Chesapeake Bay landmark.

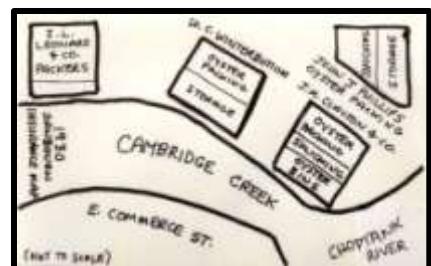


The J. M. Clayton Company was the first crabmeat processing plant in Dorchester County and one of the first on the Chesapeake Bay to pick crabs and shed soft crabs. In 1938 Clayton's purchased Goose Creek Seafood in Toddville, Maryland in order to obtain a steadier supply of crabmeat and oysters. By the early 1940's, Clayton's began picking and processing crabs year-round, getting their off-season crabs from the warmer Virginia and North Carolina waters. Providing work for employees throughout the year allowed Clayton's to better hold on to their experienced and reliable crab pickers.

Crabs were in plentiful supply through the industry's peak in the 1930's and the 1940's, and also during World War II when crabmeat was excluded from rationed food items. Immediately following the war, Clayton's was operating at the height of production, employing 125 crab pickers, 95 oyster shuckers, and a support crew of 30.

In 1957, the J. M. Clayton Company began using the pasteurizing process to naturally preserve crabmeat. Employing the method invented by Louis Pasteur, Clayton's was able to extend the shelf life of crabmeat, a revolution in the crab packing industry. Packing plants now processed crabmeat year-round and inventoried it until the seasonal market arrived. The same pasteurizing process is still widely used today. At Clayton's all our pasteurized crabmeat is prepared naturally without chemicals, additives or preservatives.

The J.M. Clayton Company has survived over the years through sound management combined with their efforts in establishing working relationships with local watermen and recruiting the mainstay of their operation – experienced crab pickers. From the height of Maryland's crab picking industry when over 60 businesses were in operation, Clayton's is currently just one of 20 left and the only one remaining on the water in Cambridge.



In his book "Canneries of the Eastern Shore", R. Lee Burton also mentions the J.M. Clayton operation in Hoopersville in 1918-1919 where tomatoes were brought in by boat. He says that later, White & Nelson took over there, most likely after Clayton moved to Cambridge. White & Nelson also later moved to Cambridge. Ironically, Burton never mentions Clayton's operation in Cambridge. He obviously does not show any tokens for Clayton in Cambridge. He also does not show any for Hoopersville. Schenkman does not show any Clayton tokens for either location.

As the Clayton family notes above, Cambridge was once a huge seafood processing hub on Maryland's Eastern Shore. When one examines old maps and drawings of the Cambridge waterfront area, seafood canneries and the related picking and packing operations were almost side by side and on top of one another. In subsequent MD TAMS articles, I will highlight some other seafood operations on the Cambridge waterfront. Below I am providing my hand drawn sketch of some of the Cambridge business locations to show only their relative locations related to each other. Included is the location of the J.M. Clayton operations.



photos from facebook

# Old Heidelberg

by Jane Sears LM12



obverse

## reverse

obv: OLD HEIDELBERG / 9 / CLAY / ST.

rev: 1 /2

brass 21mm round

Attribution not verified O30

“Maryland Merchant Tokens – MD TAMS – David E. Schenkman 1986”

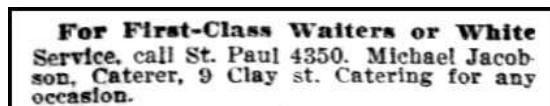
Thanks Ed & Rich

[View all posts](#)

Here is another saloon located at 9 Clay St. Richard L. Wedekind sold his business to Michael S. Jacobson. (see other article) Mr. Jacobson opened up his German Restaurant and ran it from 1911 to 1914. Before he entered in the saloon business he was also a caterer which he expanded into his German Restaurant. The ad below is advertising the opening of OLD HEIDELBERG. There was a demand for waiters for the catering business. A number of ads were run in the paper.



20 Feb 1911



December 1, 1911

With two saloons at the same address there has to be others. Check your tokens and see if there are any more. Let me know.

# MORE MARYLAND MEDALS: Catholic Relief Services

Ed Craig LM-22

Baltimore is a city full of history and much of this is of a religious nature. One of the Catholic religious organizations headquartered here in this city is Catholic Relief Services (CRS) which is located at 228 West Lexington Street. They have issued several modern medals which I am sure many of you have seen.

Catholic Relief Services is the international humanitarian agency of the Catholic community in the United States. Founded in 1943 by the United States Conference of Bishops, the agency provides assistance to 130 million people in more than 110 countries and territories in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

. CRS literature states that they provide relief in emergencies and helps people in the developing world break the cycle of poverty through community-based, sustainable development initiatives as well as peace building. Assistance is based solely on need, not race, creed or nationality. Catholic Relief Services is headquartered in the Posner Building in Baltimore, Maryland. It operates numerous field offices on five continents. CRS notes that they have approximately 5,000 employees around the world. The agency is governed by a Board of Directors consisting of 13 clergy (most of them bishops) and 10 lay people.

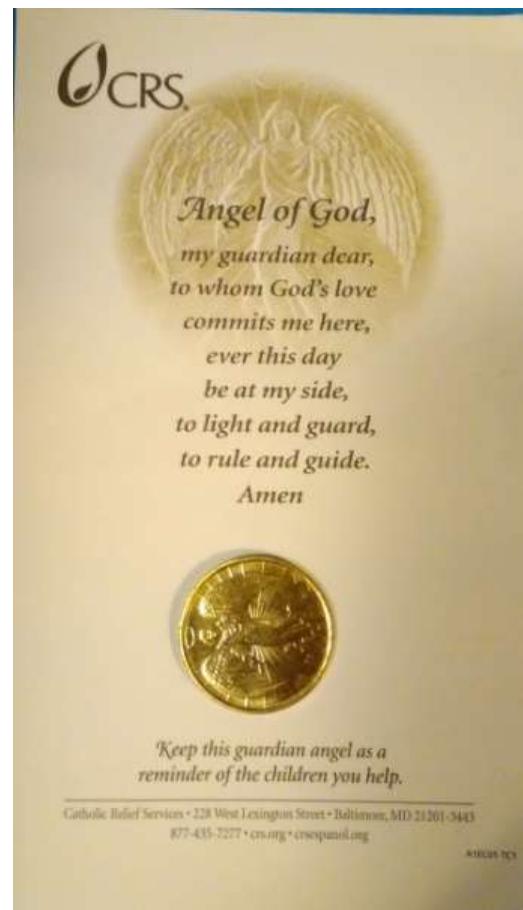
CRS has issued at least two medals. They have a round 26 mm copper medal:



OBV: (Their Logo) CRS / CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES  
REV: (CROSS)



They also issued a round 26mm goldine medal:  
OBV: (WINGED ANGEL ABOVE THE CLOUDS WITH HALO)  
REV: SAME



This medal originally comes on a card which reads above the medal : CRS Angel of God, my guardian dear, to whom God's love commits me here, ever this day be at my side, to light and guard, to rule and guide. Amen. Below the medal it says keep this guardian angel as a reminder of the children you help. This is followed by the address, phone number and website for CRS.

They may have issued other medals but I am currently unaware of any. Thanks to Jane Sears for help with the pictures for this article.

# PENNSY

by Jane Sears LM12



obverse



1953D

reverse



obverse



1951D

reverse

Obv: PENNSY / (1953D penny) / PHONE 5940

Rev: KEEP ME AND YOU WILL GOOD LUCK / (1953D penny) / HAVE / (clover)

Round 35mm aluminum UNLISTED

Obv: ★ / PENN LUMBER & POST CO. / "TRY PENNSY" / ★ / (1951D) / PHONE 5940 / NARROWS PARK

Rev: KEEP ME AND NEVER GO BROKE / (1951D) / (clover)

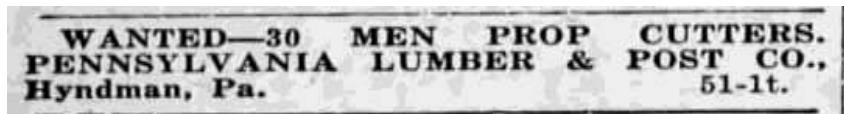
Round 35mm aluminum

Listed in tokencatalog.com as TC-428260

thanks Ed

While researching this encased penny, I found Pennsy in the Cumberland newspaper. No other information about the real name of the company. I checked tokencatalog.com and found an encased for Penna Lumber & Post Co. with the same phone number. It was listed in Narrows Park, PA. which was incorrect as is there no such location. I contacted Richard Greever with the correct information. He fixed the listing to be Narrows Park, MD.

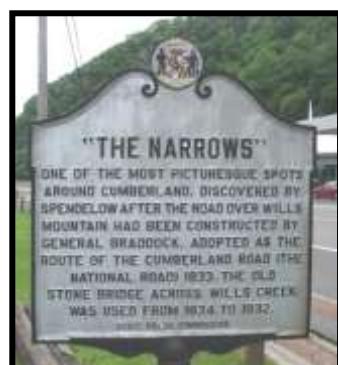
In the book Industrial Directory of the Commonwealth of Penn 1925 it listed that the company had a total number of 18 employees (cutters and salesmen). This would mean that the company started about that time. The first listing ad for the Pennsylvania Lumber & Post Co. was in The Republic newspaper published in Meyersdale, PA on July 22, 1926.



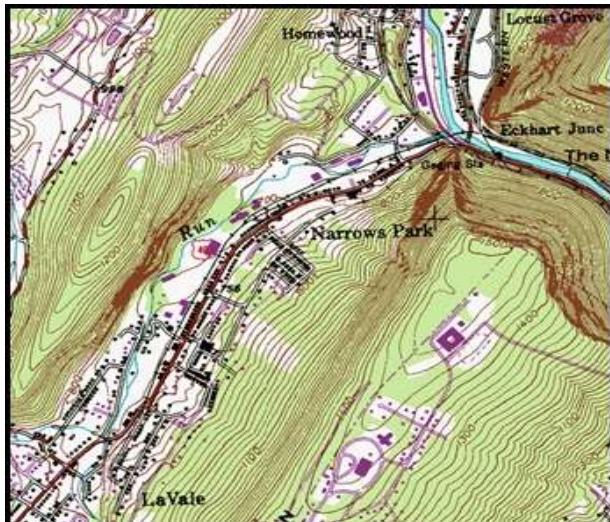
The company was located in Hyndman Borough, Bedford Co., PA. They operated a planning mill 14 miles north of Cumberland. In 1929 the lumber plant burned down and 200,000 feet of lumber was destroyed. The loss was covered by insurance and the plant was rebuilt. The newspaper started adding INC to the name in 1939; therefore, it seems likely that they were incorporated in that year. They were suppliers of Hardwood: ASH, BASSWOOD, BEECH, BIRCH, CHERRY, CHESTNUT, HICKORY, LOCUST, MAPLE - HARD, SOFT & WHITE, OAK - RED & WHITE, YELLOW POPLAR, SYCAMORE AND BLACK WALNUT. Firewood was available for sale at the plant.



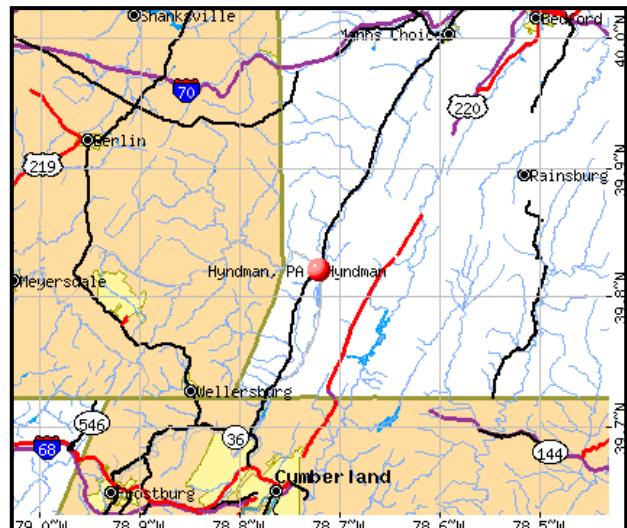
Evening Star-Washington, DC 26 Aug 1929



land mark sign for "THE NARROWS"



Narrows Park, (Alleghany, MD )



Hyndman (Bedford Co. PA)

## Building Materials

Paint — Lumber — Hardware  
FREE ESTIMATES! DELIVERY! PARKING!

PENNSYLVANIA LUMBER & POST CO.  
Route 40 West, Narrows Park  
Phone 5940

FENCE POSTS  
ROUND AND SAWN  
Try: "Pennsy" Phone 5940

GARAGE DOORS  
Try: "Pennsy" Phone 5940

RENTAL—FLOOR SANDERS  
Try: "Pennsy" Phone 5940

DUPONT PAINT  
WE DELIVER!  
Try: "Pennsy" Phone 5940

Insulation! Balsam Wool!  
Try "Pennsy" Phone 5940

STORM DOORS  
Try: "Pennsy" Phone 5940

FORMICA  
FOR COUNTER TOPS  
Try: "Pennsy" Phone 5940

PLYWOOD  
Try: "Pennsy" Phone 5940

Rubberoid Roofing Products  
Try: "Pennsy" Phone 5940

The Cumberland Evening Times  
25 March 1952

27 APR 1953 The Cumberland News

In 1949, the company opened at a showroom with display rooms west of Narrows Park, MD. Narrows Park was an unincorporated community in Allegany County, Maryland. The address was 22 National Highway (Route 40). The mailing address was Box 3155 LaVale, MD 21502 and P. O. Box 1323 Cumberland. The company used varied phone numbers: 5940, PA 2-7300, Cumberland 5422-J and Hyndman 13. Their location had free easy parking and they delivered anywhere. Their service was made to order windows and door frames, unpainted furniture, paint, lumber and hardware. They even gave away S & H Green Stamps. This was why the encased were given out at this location and not at the mill. The company stayed in LaVale until June 15, 1960. After that date I can't find any listing in the newspaper. In November 1960, the Green Appliances store moved into the location.

### References:

- Opencorporates (incorporation records)
- Newspapers (Cumberland & Hyndman)
- EncasedMaverickindex
- Tokencatalog.com
- Directory of Maryland Manufacturers 1956
- Industrial Directory of the Commonwealth of Penn 1925
- Willing to certify Source of Supply of Hardwood 1938
- Proceeding of the Joint Meeting of Executive & Railroad 1956



# MD TAMS CLASSIFIED

**MAIL TO:** Jane Sears 9323 Waltham Woods Rd., Baltimore, MD 21234-1550  
**Email:** [marysears@comcast.net](mailto:marysears@comcast.net)

\*WHEN SENDING IN AN AD – PLEASE INFORM EDITOR HOW MANY ISSUES IN WHICH YOU WANT IT TO APPEAR.

**WANTED: 2018- 2019 - 2020 BONNIE BLINK TOKENS**

PLEASE CONTACT - JOHN HAMMOND, 163 TIMBER LANE, HANOVER, PA 17331 1-717-634-5004 03/22  
POKER CHIP SETS FOR SALE - FIVE DIFFERENT THREE CHIP SETS. EACH SET IS \$10 POSTPAID,  
8 IN PERSON. CONTACT ED CRAIG: [mail4elc@comcast.net](mailto:mail4elc@comcast.net) 03/22

**WANTED: OPA RATION TOKENS FROM WW-II**

RED TOKENS WITH LETTERS COMBO “M-M” and “M-V”

BLUE TOKENS WITH LETTER COMBO “C-X” and “W-U”

CONTACT - DON CURTIS 410-256-6752 (R-292) or [dolandleocurtis@gmail.com](mailto:donaldleocurtis@gmail.com) 03/22

**FOR SALE: Maverick picker token - Tomatoes // (blank reverse). Brass, round, 21mm. \$1.00 + stamp.**

Multiples available. Steven Kawalec 40 Martin Ave. Clifton, NJ 07012 3/23

**WANTED: any type tokens from Charles, Calvert and St. Mary’s Counties in Southern Maryland.**

Carter Gray 443-532-5171 09/23

## Meeting

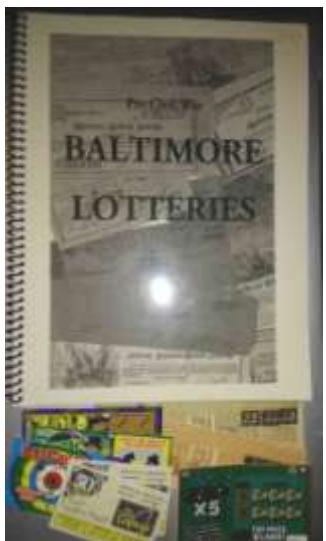
November 11, 2023 – Our attendance was small for this year. Those that attended were Bernie Bodt, Lenny Cicero, Bill Miller and I. . Bill was in charge of the meeting since Ed was not available. We conducted a meeting with a small auction. Show and Tell was presented by Bernie of his new created map of Cecil County canners. His project is progressing nicely.



MARYLAND LOTTERY IS CELEBRATING ITS 50TH ANNIVERSARY



Jane Sears gave a special give-a-way to members attending this November meeting. A Russ Sears “Pre-Civil Baltimore Lottery Ticket” book that he self- published in 2010. They received an envelope with 2 - Maryland State lottery ticket from 1975, 2 - 1858 Patapsco Female Institute Lottery tickets, 3 gag scratch off tickets and one real todays Maryland State lottery scratch. Winners were asked to scratch and she would record the winning in the journal. See if you attended the meetings there are most always a give-away to be given away.



See that you miss!

The winners were:

Lenny \$ 0 0    Bernie \$ 1 1    Bill \$ 0 0

One special envelope was mark for another prize. A MD State Scratcher. The winner was Bernie.

The door prize was a 2012 MSNA Souvenir Card and Lenny won it.

## ELECTION

Our election was held and the slate of officers remain the same for the next 2 years: Pres., Ed Craig, V-Pres., Bill Miller, Sec., Lenny Cicero, Tres., Bernie Bodt, and board members - Jane Sears and Bernie Bodt.

Scott McClung has dropped out of our club due to health reasons.  
We will miss you!

## MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

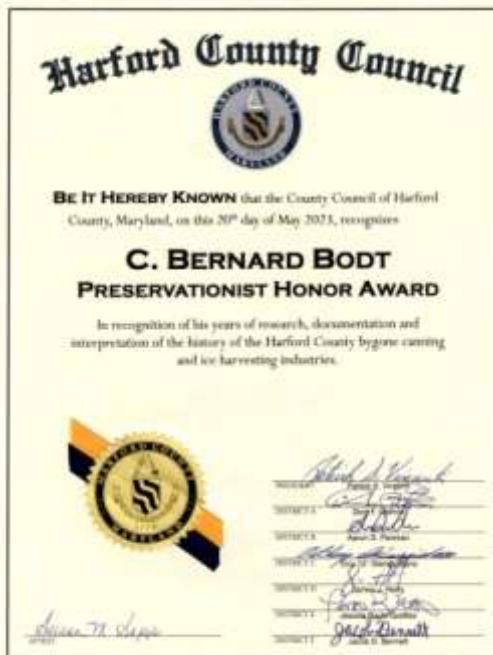


## LITERARY AWARDS COMMITTEE

HELP needed from the members for this committee. If you read the journal you can help with this process. Judge each journal with first and second place that you seem as the winners for that issue. Give your vote to any officers on the front cover. They will get it to the right person and the number will be tabulated for the winners of that award in June.

## AWARDS

Attached are two Preservationist Honor Awards presented by the Harford County Executive and another from the Harford County Council. These were presented to Bernie Bodt at a ceremony in May. These were given to him in recognition of the years of work he had done in preserving the history of Harford County's bygone canning and ice harvesting industries.



## **\*\* ATTENTION \*\* ATTENTION \*\* ATTENTION \*\* ATTENTION \*\***

As we have previously noted, we are changing our dues schedule. The next round of MD TAMS yearly dues are due 1 January 2025. As you also know, this has given all members and member clubs a free six months of membership. Beside realigning our dues schedule, we are going to change our mailing address for the new dues year. The new address is that of our Treasurer, Leonard Cicero. His mailing address is as follows:

MARYLAND TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY  
LENNY CICERO  
9660 DIXON AVENUE  
PARKVILLE, MD 21234

## **\*\* ATTENTION \*\* ATTENTION \*\* ATTENTION \*\* ATTENTION \*\***

# BALTIMORE HORSE SHOW ASSOCIATION

by Jane Sears LM12



Obv: BALTIMORE HORSE SHOW ASSOCIATION / horse & rider / INCORPORATED MDCCXCIX

Rev: engraved FOUR - IN - HAND / 1904

round      sterling

2 1/4" inches in diameter and approximately 1/8" inches thick

thanks Ed

The medal states **FOUR IN HAND** which is a four-in-hand carriage drawn by a team of four horses having the reins rigged in such a way that it can be driven by a single driver. The stagecoach and the tally-ho are usually four-in-hand coaches. Before the four-in-hand rigging was developed, two drivers were needed to handle four horses. However, with a four-in-hand, the solo driver could handle all four horses by holding all the reins in one hand, thus the name. It was a popular sporting activity of the rich after the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The team completing had to hold a total of 3,300 lbs. I don't think this was a race but a competition for the driver, vehicle, horses and maybe the team making certain agility maneuvers. Like the conformation that I had to do in showing my Chihuahuas. The venue had a sawdust ring floor and that was not that large with viewing stands around it. (like a rodeo arena)

The Baltimore Horse Show Association was organized August 30, 1894, and held an exhibition at Union Park under a tent late in October of that year. With improvements the show would be a first class event. They held a successful horse 1897- 98 show at the kennels of the Elkridge Fox Hunting Club located at Charles Street Avenue. It was known as the "THE KENNELS". The show usually ran for 3 or 4 days in the spring.

In 1899, the association was incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$5,000, which in 1906 was reduced to \$4,000, all of which were paid. With the incorporation of this organization to continued for the next forty years. (Didn't last that long 1899 to 1909) In 1909, The Baltimore Horse Show Association asked the court to appoint receivers unwilling to risk losses.

Admission badges and reserved seats were sold before the events. Admission badges cost \$1.00 and season badges were good for the three days of the show and cost \$2.50. Reserved seats cost 50 cents extra. The office of the association was located at 106 East Saratoga Street.

For a number of years, the bill of complaint states, the association held exhibitions, but ceased operations in 1909, when it held its last show. They had no intention to continuing business. Although entirely solvent, the stockholders had decided to dissolve the corporation. They were still in the Baltimore City Directories in 1910 thru 1912 probably winding down their operations.

The association said it continued to carry on its business as long as there was sufficient demand on the part of the public for its exhibitions and so long as no other horse shows were held in the city. Horse shows were being conducted by other corporations in the immediate vicinity and there was no sufficient demand for the association to continue business without risk of great loss.

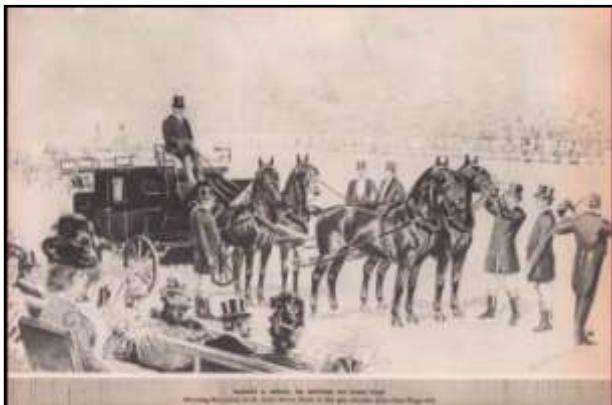
The association had been handicapped by the burning of its books, papers and accounts, and some of the members did not take the same interest in its affairs as did the original stockholders. The stockholders were paid more than the par value of their shares.

For many years the annual Horse Show was held at the Elkridge Kennels. An important social event prepared for elaborately by the women in the way of beautiful costumes and private entertainments. For a time, interest languished and the shows were not well attended and their prestige and beauty waned.

The Baltimore Horse Show Association had to change from four days to one and the great success of the automobile races at Pimlico caused an attendance decline. Many harness races were gaining popularity in the area also.



This awesome large antique Sterling Silver Equestrian Medal showing a relief of a horse with a Romanesque rider. Baltimore Horse Show Association Incorporated MDCCXCIX. On the reverse is a very pretty embossed garland with berries and engraved in the middle reads: FOUR IN HANDS 1904. This was a standard metal where class winners were engraved on its blank center.



Four in Hand Carriage Class  
St. Louis Horse Show late 1880s  
by George Ford Morris

**Four-In-Hands.**

Challenge cup, value \$200, offered by Mr. R. N. Baker.

Thirty-fourth—Best park team; shown before coach or body brake; amateur drivers; horses not under 15 hands. First, \$100; second, \$25.

The cup is given in addition to the money and must be won twice to become property. A medal is awarded each year to the winner in this class.

16 April 1904 The Baltimore Sun  
Prizes advertised for the class Four-In-Hand  
Note: Medal listed at bottom of article

To this day there are still Four-in-Hand events at competitive horse shows worldwide [MORE](#)



Stu Jones wanted to share his new find with us.



It is a wooden nickel from the Marriott's Hunt Valley Inn for their Paddock Bar. The Inn is located off of Rt 83 in Baltimore County. One side reads Marriott's Hunt Valley Inn / Buy 1 Cocktail / (horse) / Get The Second / Free / PADDOCK BAR and the reverse is the standard WOODEN NICKEL / indian facing left.

The Paddock Bar is a stable bar for the local businessmen. The horse represents the annual steeple chase that is held in the Baltimore countryside. All types of horse racing are one of Maryland's oldest sport.

I checked all the references that Joe Burford wrote and it appears that it is an UNLISTED WOOD.

Thank you Stu for sharing this new find with us. All others members can share things too! Just send in your finds.

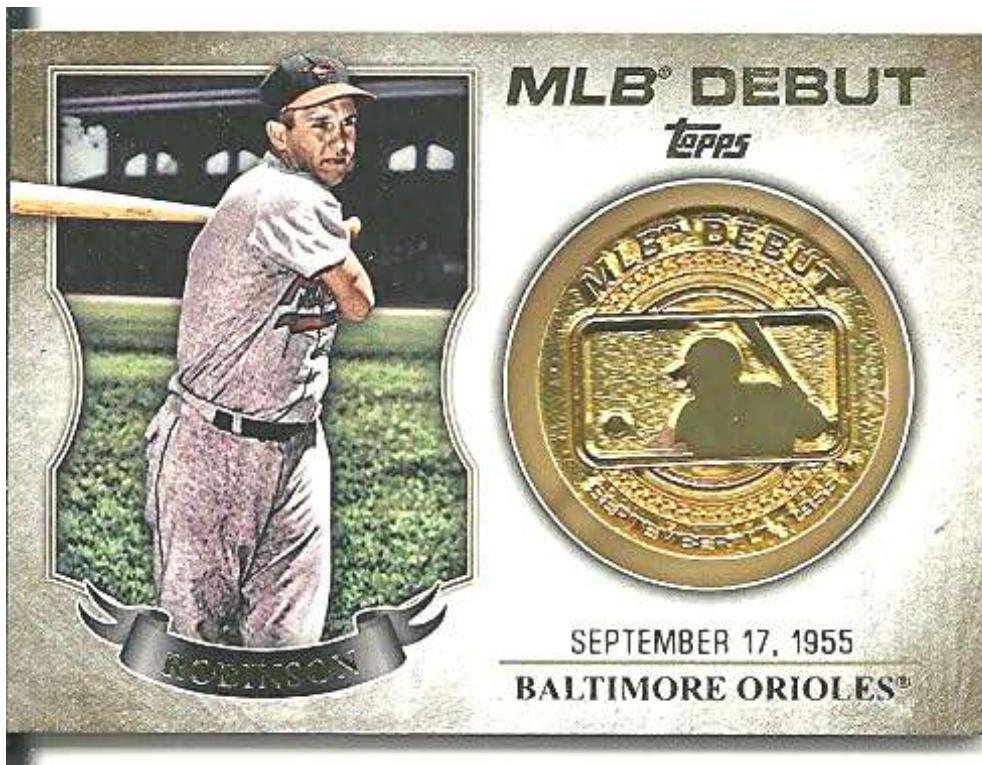


# MARYLAND MEDALS: MLB DEBUT

EDWARD L. CRAIG LM-22

The medal in this article is not a standalone item. It is actually part of a baseball card. In 2016, the Topps Company, a major issuer of baseball cards, put out a series of cards called "Debut" cards. This series of cards was to commemorate the date on which the baseball player first played in the major leagues. The card and the medal or medallion as Topps calls it, are integrated together. The medal is embedded in the card. The medal shows on the front but it does not show through to the back of the card.

The card/medal in my example is for the Hall of Fame third baseman from the Baltimore Orioles, Brooks Robinson. The medal is goldine, 38mm: MLB DEBUT / MLB BASEBALL LOGO (Batter with ball coming towards him) IN RECTANGLE / SEPTEMBER 17, 1955



The front of the card has a photo of Brooks Robinson on the left with the medal on the right. Above the medal, are: MLB DEBUT / TOPPS. Below the medal is: SEPTEMBER 17, 1955 / BALTIMORE ORIOLES. The back of the card reads:

BROOKS / ROBINSON / BALTIMORE ORIOLES 3B / CONGRATULATIONS! / YOU HAVE RECEIVED AN / MLB DEBUT MEDALLION / FROM 2016 TOPPS BASEBALL SERIES ONE! / THE COMMEMORATIVE MLB DEBUT MEDALLION ON THE FRONT OF THIS CARD / WAS SPECIFICALLY CREATED FOR 2016 TOPPS BASEBALL SERIES ONE.

This baseball card series successfully combines two hobby areas, baseball cards and exonumia. There are a good number of players shown with their debut medal in this series. I am showing this one in order to provide an example of this type of collectible and because I like Brooks Robinson. Interestingly, it would be unwise to separate the card and the medal as the medal shows Brooks' debut date but not his name. The name is only on the card stock. Ironically, Brooks Robinson's debut date was 17 September 1955. One of our long time (now deceased) members, Jack Pryor, was born on 17 September and collected items with that date. Jack would have loved this card. Thanks to Jane for her help with the article pictures.

Mr. "ORIOLE" Brook Robinson passed away on Tuesday September 26, 2023 at the age of 86.

While goggling the internet. I came across this article and got permission to reprint it. It has 4 parts and presenting you with part 1 today. Enjoy!

## Collecting U.S. Tokens: Challenges and Rewards

### Part 1

ROBERT D. LEONARD JR.

©copyright 1986 by Chicago Coin Club

#### INTRODUCTION

The study of local history is an important adjunct to the study of U.S. history, as it personalizes the events of the times and gives a comprehensible perspective to national events. And the opportunity for the study of local history—including original research—is part of the appeal of collecting U.S. tokens, especially trade tokens.

It is a curious fact that there is less known about many U.S. tokens of the 20th century than about most ancient and medieval coins. We are able to date coins minted 1,000, even 2,000 years ago more closely than a number of modern tokens, some users of which are still living. But it is this very opportunity for original research that attracts collectors of ancient, medieval, and Islamic coins to the study of modern tokens.

Token tracing is practically a hobby in itself, and more than one numismatist has commented that it is the greatest reward of token collecting. Usually old city directories are resorted to first, and reading them is an education in itself into how people lived at that time—what businesses they patronized, where they lived, what their occupations were, even what the rate of growth of the city was. But city directories are primarily useful for 19th century tokens; for more recent issues, Dun's, Bradstreet's, and Dun & Bradstreet books are invaluable. Every business in the nation is contained in these books, and their frequent publication (though not survival) allows dates of issue to be readily determined, provided the locality of issue is known. Telephone directories are useful for even more recent tokens. Genealogical sources—census records, etc.—are helpful for tokens issued up to about 1900. Some researchers prefer contacting the descendants of issuers, which if it can be done yields the best information (a picture of the store, exact names and purpose of issue, etc.) and sometimes additional specimens of the token. And others visit the locality where the token was issued and make inquiries there. I have personally used all of the above methods, would rank visiting the place of issue the most fun and studying microfilm blowbacks of old telephone directories the least, but all have their place.

In this four-part article I will discuss the primary reasons why tokens were issued, give the history of American tokens from Colonial times to the present, and—through a bibliography of catalogs of tokens by state and period—sketch the present state of the literature on U.S. tokens and the opportunities for further research. This is an update of my article of the same title appearing in *Perspectives in Numismatics*, 1986, with the information brought up to date by new research and the bibliography revised to include the latest standard works.

#### WHY TOKENS?

Many attempts have been made to classify tokens and explain the reasons why they were issued. None of these seem completely satisfactory to me, so I provide my own. Tokens have been issued primarily for the following purposes:

1. To provide sufficient currency for small change. Examples would be the Talbot, Allum, and Lee Tokens of 1794-1795, which were widely accepted in the days before the Mint could supply the cent needs of the nation; Civil War store cards; and even private gold coins of California, which were “small change” compared to the \$50 slugs. Closely related to this purpose is that of providing currency in places remote from banks, as with lumber camp, plantation, and general store tokens. The \$1 gaming tokens of the 1960's fall into this category also, as they were issued in response to a shortage of silver dollars.
2. To make additional profits in a time of small change shortage, when tokens could readily be passed for significantly more than their cost. The anonymous tokens of the late “Colonial” period; the so-called “Patriotic” (anonymous) Civil War tokens; and the Baldwin private gold coins of California are examples of these.
3. To offer the convenience of a single piece representing a denomination that is not coined. Most transportation tokens fall into this category (7.5 cents, 60 cents, etc.), as do 12-1/2 cent drink tokens and some video game tokens (sold at 3 for a dollar).
4. To make change for the smallest denomination coined. Sales tax tokens (with denominations of 1 mill, 1/5 cent, 5 mills, etc.) are the commonest examples of these, but there are also fractional-cent milk and bread tokens of the Depression.
5. To allow variable prices to be charged for the same thing. The earliest non-denominational U.S. trade token is the 1737 “Value Me As You Please” copper token of Dr. Samuel Higley of Granby, Connecticut, but this is not really a good example of this class; video game tokens which are sold at different prices at different times of day and bridge and transportation tokens whose value can be raised with inflation are better.

6. To provide a discount. Many general store tokens were sold at a discount from face value to induce the farmer to trade at the store, and some modern tokens actually state that they are good for a discount, either a percentage or a fixed amount (\$5 on a suit, \$25 on a player piano, etc.).

7. To extend credit. Coal company store tokens, U.S. plantation tokens, and NCO Club tokens were issued for this purpose, and most general store tokens were issued primarily for this purpose also.

8. To stimulate sales. This is a primary or secondary purpose of many modern tokens, and is accomplished in various ways: (1) the token is a metal coupon, offering a percentage discount or some amount off the regular price, as in Purpose no. 6; (2) the token is a metal trading stamp, with a value as low as 1/8 of a cent, given with each purchase; (3) the token is used to give a discount on a volume purchase, as with drink, cigar, and shoeshine tokens; and (4) the token has no exchange value as such, but is a premium, souvenir, or lucky piece, as with cereal premium tokens and tokens commemorating anniversaries of statehood or the U.S. Bicentennial.

9. To force or encourage customers to deal at one place. Prison tokens are an example of forced usage, since security is involved, but the paramount examples are coal and lumber company tokens. However, saloon and tavern tokens—indeed, most trade tokens—are dispensed with the hope that the customer will continue to patronize their issuer.

10. To prove membership in a church or society, or to limit some commodity or service to certain persons or to limit customers to certain groups. The earliest examples of tokens used as a means of restriction in the United States are Presbyterian communion tokens, of which the Welsh Run, Pennsylvania piece of 1748 is the earliest dated specimen. Beginning in the mid-19th century many Masonic lodges began using Mark Pennies as a sign of membership, and other fraternal orders have followed. Drink and betting tokens issued by lodges also have this function.

11. To serve as a tally or chit for something of value. Examples of these are tokens issued to berry pickers, good for 1 pint, 1 quart, etc. of berries picked; similar tokens given to cannery or packing company workers for peeling tomatoes, shucking oysters, etc.; and receipts for the temporary possession of some item, such as a hat check, tool check, bottle return, exploder, or barrel of slops (!). These tokens relieve the issuer of bookkeeping to keep track of production or articles, facilitate paying workers by the job, and can be converted to cash easily if paid out in payment for work performed. Most tokens in this category are quite utilitarian, often uniface or made of cardboard, though several Missouri strawberry picker tokens depict quite attractive strawberries on one side.

12. To provide a counter or marker. Nonmonetary examples of these are game counters, spiel marke, and poker chips, but such counters have also been used in commerce to aid a barter-based economy; the Hudson's Bay Company "made beaver" and "fox" tokens were used in Canada to simplify trade with the natives, and perhaps the North West Company one beaver token of the Oregon country was so used as well.

13. To dispense or assist charity or rationing. The earliest U.S. examples of these are the ration tokens issued to the Indians in the West in the 1870's; later examples include the Office of Price Administration (OPA) red point and blue point tokens of World War II and the Food Stamp change tokens of the 1960's and 1970's. (The Food Stamp change tokens had the additional function of insuring that the Food Stamps were being spent on eligible foods and not on liquor or luxury items.)

14. To encourage patriotism. Most of the earliest U.S. tokens have patriotic themes in whole or in part, but the George Washington "Success to the United States" counters are perhaps the best examples. From the tokens of the Hard Times period, to the Civil War, to the Spanish-American War, to World War II, to the Bicentennial of American Independence, appropriate patriotic themes have found expression on our tokens.

15. To provide advertising for commercial or political enterprises. Most trade tokens provide some form of advertising, and many private tokens—called "store cards"—were issued solely for that purpose. On the 19th century tokens, as Thomas Elder said in 1915, "we note many references to the panaceas and nostrums for all ills, speculative schemes, lotteries, (and) articles of doubtful utility" as well as the hardware, machine tools, awards won, etc. of the proud issuers. Advertising in the form of names or slogans counterstamped upon coins is included in this category, as are most wooden nickels. Tokens promoting political candidates and themes have been issued in great numbers, especially from the election of 1832 to the 1930's; some have been made since then, such as the Goldwater dollar of 1964, but today they have been almost entirely replaced by pinback buttons.

16. For jewelry purposes. Early political tokens were usually pierced for wearing on the person, but the first purely jewelry pieces are the small California gold charms issued beginning in 1854. In the 20th century a great many trashy-looking tokens have been minted for use as bangles or charms.

17. For sale as souvenirs or to collectors. Tokens as souvenirs are extremely common, from the numerous varieties offered at the World's Columbian Exposition and later World's Fairs, to the few pieces of obscure Hay Palaces and Corn Palaces. Even more have been made for sale to collectors: marked copies of rarities, souvenir transportation tokens, commemoratives of every description, and—unfortunately—false pieces purporting to be Indian trader, Territorial, or saloon tokens.

18. For gift or trading purposes by collectors and others. Many "tokens of appreciation" of various kinds have been issued over the years, and token collectors have ordered the striking of a full spectrum of tokens for this purpose, from personal tokens giving their specialties and membership affiliations to artificial rarities (mulings and off-metal strikings of genuine trade tokens) for purposes of exchange. This practice began in America with the first boom in token collecting in the late 1850's, but it originated in England in the 1790's. Virtually all off-metal and muled Civil War tokens and most overstrikes of them on dimes were made by collectors after the war, some well into the 20th century.

## NOW THE MINUTES

### MARYLAND TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY - MINUTES

**DATE:** November 11, 2023

**LOCATION:** Baltimore Convention Center, Room 301

**ATTENDANCE:** There were only 4 Officers present, very sad situation.

**MEETING CALLED TO ORDER:** 11 AM by Vice President Bill Miller, Ed Craig is going thru some medical treatments. We have him in our Prayers.

The subject of changing Meetings to another location was discussed. More to come on this subject.

**SECRETARY REPORT:** Len Cicero sent two cards, one to Ed Craig and one to Bernie Bodt. The Bill for the Postal Box was paid for the year, \$194.00.

**TREASURER REPORT:** Bernie Bodt informed us that we have \$2,990.30 in our checking account and we have three CDs for a total of \$10,290.03.

**COMMITTEE REPORTS:** Jane talked about the Literary Awards to be given out and we need more articles for our Journal. She would like to see new people send in some articles. There were giveaways from Jane and some door prizes.

#### OLD BUSINESS

**NEW BUSINESS:** Ed is currently working on MD TAMS history and By-Laws and Historical Roster.

**SHOW & TELL:** Bernie Bodt brought a Map of Cecil County with all the locations of Canneries marked on it and talked about how is working with the officials. He is also working on some Legers of the Canneries.

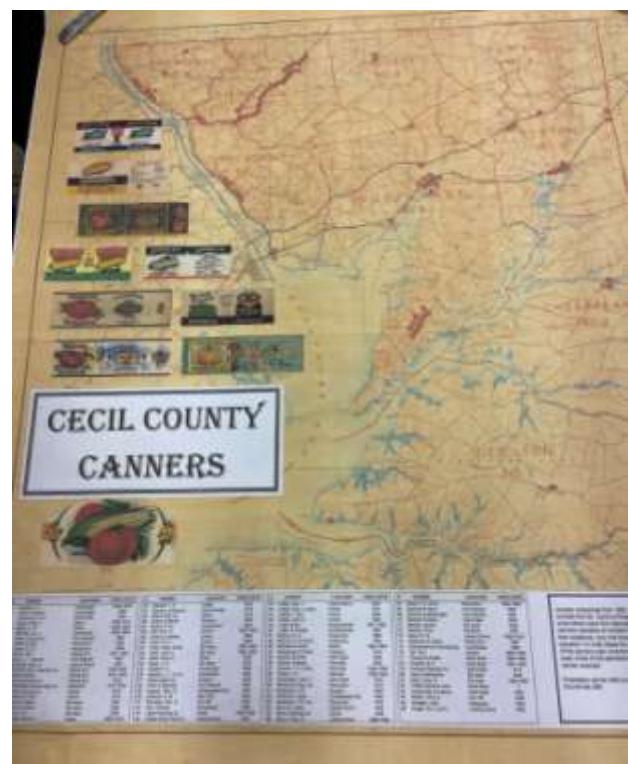
**ANNOUNCEMENTS:** We have a new member, Carter Gray.

**RECESS:** To View Auction lots

**AUCTION:** Bill Miller was auctioneer; it went very fast.

**MEETING ADJOURNED:** 12 PM, Bill did a great job.

**NEXT MEETING:** To be announced, maybe a new Location.



**MARYLAND TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY, INC.**  
**MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

Name (Print) \_\_\_\_\_ Membership number: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Birth Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

E mail address: \_\_\_\_\_

My collecting interests are: \_\_\_\_\_

Other Numismatic Affiliations: \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby apply for membership in the MARYLAND TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY, INC. subject to its Constitution and Bylaws.  
Applicants under 16 years of age must have Parent/Guardian signature

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Parent/Guardian Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

( Yes, you may publish my name, address and e-mail address in the MD TAMS JOURNAL Membership Roster.

( No, publish my name only in the MD TAMS JOURNAL Membership Roster.

Recommended by: \_\_\_\_\_ MD TAMS # \_\_\_\_\_

A \$ 20.00 fee must accompany this application for full current year dues. Members who join after Oct. 1<sup>st</sup> should enclose  
\$10.00 for membership through MARCH 31<sup>st</sup>. APRIL begins a NEW dues year. (LIFE MEMBERSHIP \$300.00)

Mail to: **MD TAMS MEMBERSHIP, P.O. BOX 3273 BALTIMORE, MD 21228-0273**



NEW ADDRESS Effective Date: \_\_\_\_\_

I NAME \_\_\_\_\_ MD TAMS # \_\_\_\_\_  
I ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
I CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
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**MARYLAND TOKEN AND MEDAL SOCIETY, INC. - CLASSIFIED AD FORM**

Mail to: Jane Sears 9323 Waltham Woods Rd., Baltimore, MD 21234-1550

Email to: marysears@comcast.net

Please accept the following classified ad of 25 words or less for publication in the next issue of the Journal.

I understand that the deadlines are: Feb. 15; May 15; Aug. 15 and Nov. 15

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(Address)

(List-Counts)

(as 5 Words)

Submitted by \_\_\_\_\_

(Address line must include member's name and zip)

(Member's Name) MD TAMS #

Note to Editor: I have exceeded my 25 word free limit. I understand I am charged at a rate of 10 cents per word over the 25 word limit. Enclosed is \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ additional word.